NIMS Training Determined by Incident Complexity

Based on the State of Idaho All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, all jurisdictions within Idaho may experience a Type 3 incident; therefore, the baseline NIMS training should be IS-100, IS-200, and IS-700 for all field operations personnel. Organizations should use their jurisdictions' hazard/threat analyses to determine the "types" of incidents most likely to occur and tailor their NIMS training to meet their needs. For example, if a jurisdiction faces significant and frequent threats, such as wildfires, floods, or hazardous materials incidents, their training program should prepare responders for those threats. The National Integration Center (NIC) assumes that most jurisdictions will have, at a minimum, Type 4 incidents.

	Recommended Training
Responding to Type 5 Incidents: • The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel. • Command and general staff positions (other than incident commander) are not activated. • No written incident action plan (IAP) is required. • The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene. • Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a traffic stop.	**Recommended Training** • IS-700a, • IS-100.a
Responding to Type 4 Incidents: • Command staff and general staff functions are activated only if needed. • Several resources are required to mitigate the incident, including a task force or strike team. • The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase. • The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation of authority is updated. • No written IAP is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources. • The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities.	**Recommended Training** • IS-700.a, • IS-100.a, • IS-200a
Responding to Type 3 Incidents: • When incident needs exceed capabilities, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. • Some or all of the command and general staff positions may be activated, as well as division/group supervisor and/or unit leader level positions. • A type 3 IMT or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or 2 IMT. • The incident may extend into multiple operational periods. • A written IAP may be required for each operational period.	**Recommended Training** • IS-700.a, • IS-100.a, • IS-200.a, • ICS 300, • ICS 400, • IS-800.b
Responding to Type 2 incidents: • This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command, and general staffing. • Most or all of the command and general staff positions are filled. • A written IAP is required for each operational period. • Many of the functional units are needed and staffed. • Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only). • The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administration briefings, and the written delegation of authority.	**Recommended Training** • IS-700.a, • IS-100.a, • IS-200.a, • ICS 300, • ICS 400, • IS-800.b, • G-191
Responding to Type 1 Incidents: • This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources for safe and effective management and operations. • All command and general staff positions are filled. • Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. • Branches need to be established. • A written (IAP) is required for each operational period. • The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. • Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended. • There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.	**Recommended Training** • IS-700.a, • IS-100.a, • IS-200.a, • ICS 300, • ICS 400, • IS-800.b, • G-191